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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>5</sup> :</b> <b>C07K 13/00, C12N 9/20, 9/16</b> <b>C12N 15/55, A61K 37/54</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 91/18923</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 12 December 1991 (12.12.91)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/SE91/00381 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 30 May 1991 (30.05.91) <b>(30) Priority data:</b> 9001985-2 1 June 1990 (01.06.90) SE <b>(71) Applicant:</b> AKTIEBOLAGET ASTRA [SE/SE]; S-151 85 Södertälje (SE). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> BJURSELL, Gunnar ; Riddar Tures v. 13, S-433 31 Partille (SE). BLÄCKBERG, Lars ; Scharinsvägen 18, S-902 44 Umeå (SE). CARLSSON, Peter ; Kommen-dörsg. 30 A, S-414 59 Göteborg (SE). ENERBÄCK, Sven ; Slätthultsliden 13 A, S-431 69 Mölndal (SE). HER-NELL, Olle ; Gimoborgsv. 14, S-902 40 Umeå (SE). NILSSON, Jeanette ; Sveag. 16, S-413 14 Göteborg (SE). OLIVECRONA, Thomas ; Kungsg. 21 A, S-902 45 Umeå (SE).		<b>(74) Agents:</b> MIKSCHE, Gerhard et al.; AB Astra, Patent De- partment, S-151 85 Södertälje (SE). <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (Euro- pean patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European pa- tent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent). <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> DERIVATIVES OF HUMAN BILE-SALT STIMULATED LIPASE, AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSI- TIONS CONTAINING THEM		
<b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>The present invention relates to new DNA sequences, to new proteins coded for by such DNA sequences, and to the use as further described below of such proteins. The invention also encompasses vectors, such as plasmid constructs, comprising such DNA sequences, being capable of expressing the desired enzyme. The invention also includes host organisms transfected with such constructs e.g. bacteria yeast, mammalian cells, and transgenic animals. The invention also includes processes for the pre- paration of the novel products of the invention. The new proteins of the invention are related to an enzyme, known i.a. as human bile salt-stimulated lipase.</p>		

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## DERIVATIVES OF HUMAN BILE-SALT STIMULATED LIPASE, AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to new DNA sequences, to new  
5 proteins coded for by such DNA sequences, and to the use  
as further described below of such proteins. The invention  
also encompasses vectors, such as plasmid constructs,  
comprising such DNA sequences, being capable of expressing  
the desired enzyme. The invention also includes host  
10 organisms transfected with such constructs e.g. bacteria  
yeast, mammalian cells, and transgenic animals. The  
invention also includes processes for the preparation of  
the novel products of the invention. The new proteins of  
the invention are related to an enzyme, known i.a. as  
15 human bile salt-stimulated lipase.

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### Background to the invention

The human lactating mammary gland synthesizes and secretes  
5 with the milk a bile salt-stimulated lipase (BSSL) [1]  
that, after specific activation by primary bile salts [2,  
57, 58], contributes to the breast-fed infant's endogenous  
capacity of intestinal fat digestion [3-5]. This enzyme,  
which accounts for approximately 1% of total milk protein  
10 [6], is a non specific lipase; in vitro it hydrolyses not  
only tri-, di- and monoacylglycerols, but also  
cholesteryl-, and retinyl esters, and  
lysophosphatidylglycerols [7-10]. Furthermore, its  
activity is not restricted to emulsified substrates, but  
15 micellar and soluble substrates are hydrolyzed at similar  
rates [11].

BSSL is not degraded during passage with the milk through  
the stomach, and in duodenal contents it is protected by  
bile salts from inactivation by pancreatic proteases such  
20 as trypsin and chymotrypsin [2,11]. It is, however,  
inactivated when the milk is pasteurized, e.g. heated to  
62.5 °C, 30 min [12]. Model experiments in vitro suggest  
that the end products of triacylglycerol digestion are  
different in the presence of BSSL [5,7]. Due to lower  
25 intraluminal bile salt concentrations during the neonatal  
period [13,14] this may be beneficial to product  
absorption [5,15].

The carboxylic ester hydrolase (CEH) of human pancreatic  
juice [16] seems functionally to be identical, or at least  
30 very similar, to BSSL [8]. They also share common epitopes  
[8,17], have identical N-terminal amino acid sequences  
[17] and are inhibited by inhibitors of serine esterases,  
e.g. eserine and diisopropylfluorophosphate [6,8,16]. It  
has been hypothesized that the two enzymes are products of  
35 the same gene [18,19]. The observed molecular size  
difference [8,19] could be explained by different patterns  
of glycosylation, as recently suggested [17].

Dietary lipids is an important source of energy. The energy-rich triacylglycerols constitute more than 95% of these lipids. Some of the lipids, e.g. certain fatty acids and the fat soluble vitamins, are essential dietary constituents. Before gastro-intestinal absorption the triacylglycerols as well as the minor components, i.e. esterified fat-soluble vitamins and cholesterol, and diacylphosphatidylglycerols, require hydrolysis of the ester bonds to give rise to less hydrophobic, absorbable products. These reactions are catalyzed by a specific group of enzymes called lipases.

In the human adult the essential lipases involved are considered to be gastric lipase, pancreatic colipase-dependent lipase (tri- and diacylglycerol hydrolysis), pancreatic phospholipase A2 (diacylphosphatidylglycerols) and carboxylic ester hydrolase (cholesteryl- and fat soluble vitamin esters). In the breast-fed newborn bile salt-stimulated lipase plays an essential part in the hydrolysis of several of the above mentioned lipids. Together with bile salts the products of lipid digestion form mixed micelles from which absorption occurs (3-5).

Common causes of lipid malabsorption, and hence malnutrition, are reduced intraluminal levels of pancreatic colipase-dependent lipase and/or bile salts. Typical examples of such lipase deficiency are patients suffering from cystic fibrosis, a common genetic disorder resulting in a life-long deficiency in some 80% of the patients, and chronic pancreatitis, often due to chronic alcoholism.

The pancreatic and liver functions are not fully developed at birth, most notably in infants born before term. Fat malabsorption, for physiological reasons, is a common finding and thought to result from low intraluminal pancreatic colipase-dependent lipase and bile salt concentrations (3,4,13-15). However, because of BSSL, such

malabsorption is much less frequent in breast-fed infants than in infants fed pasteurized human milk or infant formulas (3-5, 12, 59, 60, 61). This is one reason why it has been advocated that newborn infants, particularly  
5 preterm infants, that cannot be fed their own mothers milk should be fed non-pasteurized milk from other mothers (12).

The present treatment of patients suffering from a  
10 deficiency of pancreatic lipase is the oral administration of very large doses of a crude preparation of porcine pancreatic enzymes. Colipase-dependent pancreatic lipase is inactivated by low pH. Such conditions are prevalent in the stomach, with the result that orally administered  
15 pancreatic lipase is virtually completely inactivated on the passage through the stomach to the gut. Therefore, this effect cannot be completely overcome by the use of large doses of enzyme. The large doses administered are inadequate for most patients, and the preparations are  
20 impure and unpalatable. Certain tablets have been formulated which pass through the acid regions of the stomach and discharge the enzyme only in the relatively alkaline environment of the jejunum. However, many patients suffering from pancreatic disorders have an  
25 abnormally acid jejunum and such tablets may fail to discharge the enzyme and may therefore be ineffective. Moreover, since the preparations presently on the market are of a non-human source there is a risk of immunoreactions that may cause harmful effects to the  
30 patients or result in reduced therapy efficiency. A further drawback with the present preparations is that their content of other lipolytic activities than colipase-dependent lipase are not stated. In fact, most of them contain very low levels of CEH/BSSL-activity. This may be  
35 one reason why many patients, suffering from cystic fibrosis in spite of supplementation therapy, suffer from deficiencies of fat soluble vitamins and essential fatty

acids.

Thus, there is a great need for products with properties and structure derived from human lipases and with a broad substrate specificity, which products may be orally

5 administered to patients suffering from deficiency of one or several of the pancreatic lipolytic enzymes. The products of the present invention fulfil this need by themselves or in combination with other lipases or in combination with preparations containing other lipases.

10 Furthermore, for some human infants there is an obvious need to improve fat utilization from conventional infant formulas, or pasteurized human milk from so-called milk banks.

BSSL has several unique properties that makes it ideally  
15 suited for substitution and supplementation therapy: It has been designed by nature for oral administration. Thus, it resists passage through the stomach and is activated in contents of the small intestine.

Its specific activation mechanism should prevent  
20 hazardous lipolysis of food or tissue lipids during storage and passage to its site of action.

Due to its broad substrate specificity it has the potential to, on its own, mediate complete digestion of most dietary lipids, including the fat soluble vitamin  
25 esters.

BSSL may be superior to pancreatic colipase-dependent lipase to hydrolyze ester bonds containing long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids.

In the presence of gastric lipase and in the absence of,  
30 or at low levels of colipase-dependent lipase BSSL can ascertain a complete triacylglycerol digestion in vitro even if the bile salt levels are low such as in newborn infants. In the presence of BSSL the end products of triacylglycerol digestion become free fatty acids and free  
35 glycerol rather than free fatty acids and monoacylglycerol generated by the other two lipases (5). This may favour product absorption particularly when the intraluminal bile

salt levels are low (3,15).

From a historical point of view infant formulas have been developed, and improved, from the concept that their composition should be as similar to that of human milk as possible. It is desirable to supplement such formulas.

The utilization for supplementation, substitution or therapy of bile salt-stimulated lipases (BSSL), or of proteins with the essential functions of BSSL, requires however access to quantities of the product on a large technical scale. It is not possible in factory scale to rely on natural sources such as milk as starting material. Besides the problem mentioned above with inactivation of BSSL during pasteurization, there is the additional risk of contamination of material from a natural source with infectious agents, e.g. vira such as HIV virus and CMV. There is, accordingly, a need for large scale access to products having BSSL properties. The present invention provides such products and methods for their preparation.

20

Prior art references are given later in this specification.



The invention

- The present invention is based on the cloning of cDNA coding for BSSL derived from human mammary gland. We have  
5 also isolated, from human pancreas, a partial cDNA coding for CEH. Deduced amino acid sequences from the human cDNA's and comparison with CEH from other species, support the interpretation that BSSL and CEH are identical.
- 10 As will be further detailed below, it was surprisingly found that the structure of the protein as deduced from the cDNA sequence is quite different from the structure of other lipases. The structure proved unexpectedly to be more like the structure of typical esterases, such as  
15 cholinesterase.

With reference to Figure II and Figure VII, products of the invention are:

- 5 a) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-722 in Fig. VII,
- b) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-535 in Fig. VII,
- 10 c) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-278 in Fig. VII,
- d) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-341 in Fig. VII,
- 15 e) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-409 in Fig. VII,
- f) a protein as defined by the amino acid sequence 1-474 in Fig. VII,
- 20 g) combinations of proteins defined under b) - f) e.g. as defined by the amino acid sequence in positions 1-278, 279-341, 279-409, 279-474, 342-409, 342-474 and 536-722.
- 25 h) combinations of proteins defined under b) - g) in combination with one or more of the repeats according to Figure V,
- 30 i) a protein as defined under a) - h) possessing an additional, N-terminal amino acid, namely methionine, and functionally equivalent variants and mutants of the proteins defined in a) - i) above;
- 35 It should be noted that the proteins under a, b, c, d, e, f, h and i above will not be identical in all respects to naturally occurring BSSL, but they will exhibit one or

more of the critical functions of naturally occurring BSSL. Critical functions are given below.

j) a DNA sequence coding for the proteins defined in a,  
5 b, c, d, e, f, h and i above.

k) a DNA sequence according to Fig. II, defined by the following nucleotide numbers in Fig. II:

10

a) a DNA sequence 151-2316 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-722 in Fig. VII,

b) a DNA sequence 151-1755 according to Fig. II, coding  
15 for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-535 in Fig. VII,

c) a DNA sequence 151-985 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-278 in Fig. VII,

20 d) a DNA sequence 151-1172 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-341 in Fig. VII,

e) a DNA sequence 151-1376 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-409  
25 in Fig. VII,

f) a DNA sequence 151-1574 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 1-474 in Fig. VII,

g) a DNA sequence 986-1172 according to Fig. II, coding  
30 for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 279-341 in Fig. VII,

h) a DNA sequence 986-1376 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 279-409 in Fig. VII,

35 i) a DNA sequence 986-1574 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 279-474 in Fig. VII,

- j) a DNA sequence 1173-1376 according to Fig. II, coding for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 342-409 in Fig. VII,  
k) a DNA sequence 1173-1574 according to Fig. II, coding  
5 for the protein defined by the amino acid sequence 342-474 in Fig. VII.

Significant functions of proteins of the invention are

- 10 a) suitable for oral administration,  
b) being activated by specific bile salts,  
c) acting as a non-specific lipase in the contents of the  
15 small intestines, that is being able to hydrolyze lipids relatively independent of their chemical structure and physical state (emulsified, micellar, soluble).  
d) Ability to hydrolyze triacylglycerols with fatty acids  
20 of different chain-length and different degree of unsaturation.  
e) Ability to hydrolyze also diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, cholesteryl esters,  
25 lysophosphatidylacylglycerol, and retinyl and other fat soluble vitamin-esters.  
f) Ability to hydrolyze not only the sn-1(3) ester bonds in a triacylglycerol but also the sn-2 ester bond.  
30 g) Ability to interact with not only primary but also secondary bile salts.  
h) Dependency on bile salts for optimal activity.  
35 i) Stability so that gastric contents will not affect the catalytical efficiency to any substantial degree.

- j) Stability towards inactivation by pancreatic proteases, e.g. trypsin, provided bile salts are present.
- 5 k) Ability to bind to heparin and heparin derivatives, e.g. heparan sulphate.
- l) Ability to bind to lipid-water interphases.
- 10 m) Stability to permit lyophilization.
- n) Stability when mixed with food constituents such as in human milk, or milk formula.
- 15 The critical functions for supplementation, substitution, or therapy are these according to a), c), d), e), f), i), j) and l). For other purposes, not all critical functions may be necessary.
- 20 For expression of the proteins indicated above, the appropriate DNA sequence indicated above will be inserted into a suitable vector which then is introduced into a suitable host organism. The said vector will also have to comprise appropriate signal and other sequences enabling
- 25 the organism to express the desired protein.

Suitable expression organisms:

- With the recombinant DNA techniques it is possible to
- 30 clone and express a protein of interest in a variety of prokaryotic and eukaryotic host organisms. Possible expression organisms are bacteria, simple eukaryotes (yeast), animal cell cultures, insect cell cultures, plant cell cultures, plants and transgenic animals. Each
- 35 individual system has its own particular advantages and disadvantages. The simple conclusion is that every gene to be expressed is a unique problem and no standard solution

is available.

Commonly used bacterial systems are *E. Coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptomyces*. Commonly used yeasts are  
5 *saccharomyces*, and *Pichia Pastoris*. Commonly used animal cells are CHO cells and COS cells. Commonly used insect cell cultures are *Drosophila* derived cells.

Commonly used plant is the tobacco plant. Possible  
10 transgenic animals are goat and cow.

Possible bacterial vectors are exemplified by pUC and protein A-vectors.

Possible yeast vector is exemplified by pMA 91.

15 Possible insect vectors are devired from Baculo-virus.

Possible animal cell vectors are derived from SV/40.

Possible plant vectors are derived from the Ti-plasmid.

In every system, both natural and synthetic promoters and terminators can be used.

20

It is understood that depending on the choice of expression system, the expressed protein may contain an additional N-terminal amino acid (methionine), contain a few extra amino acids, or be fused to a heterologous  
25 protein, (e.g. protein A), or differ from the naturally occurring protein with respect to glycosylation.

Furthermore, the vectors may also contain signal sequences in order to export the protein to the periplasm or to the culture medium.

30 Thus, further aspects of the invention are:

- a) a vector comprising a DNA sequence coding for a protein as specified above,
- b) a host organism comprising a DNA sequence as specified above,
- 35 c) a process for the production of a protein as specified above, by growing a host organism containing a vector as specified under a) above and isolating the protein.

Methods from purification are based on the expression system used (e.g. protein A/IgG) and/or on methods used for purification of the naturally occurring enzyme, as described in reference 6.

5

Additional aspects of the invention are:

- a pharmaceutical composition comprising a protein as specified above,

10

- the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a pathological condition related to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency,

15

- the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cystic fibrosis,

20 - the use of a protein as specified above as a supplement to an infant food formulation,

-the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of chronic  
25 pancreatitis,

-the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fat malabsorption of any etiology,

30

-the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of malabsorption of fat soluble vitamins,

35 -the use of a protein as specified above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fat malabsorption due to physiological reasons, e.g. in new-

born infants.

The DNA sequence in Fig. II from position 151 up to and including position 2316 is the sequence coding for the entire protein. The sequence from position 2317 up to and including position 2415 is not translated to protein, but is included in exon d identified in Table 2 below.

- 10 In one embodiment of the invention, the protein as defined in paragraphs a) - i) above is provided in isolated form and/or in substantially pure form.

- 15 The DNA sequences as defined in paragraphs a) - k) above are in one embodiment of the invention provided in isolated form and/or in substantially pure form

#### Experimental part

##### 20 Abbreviations

- aa, amino acid; bp, base pair; BSSL, bile salt-stimulated lipase; c-AMP, cyclic adenosine monophosphate; CEH, carboxylic ester hydrolase; Da, dalton; c<sup>7</sup>GTP, 7-deaza-2-deoxyguanosine 5'triphosphate; EDTA, ethylene diamine tetraacetate; kb, kilobases; MOPS, 3-N-morpholino-propanesulfonic acid; nt, nucleotide; PAGE, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate; SSC, NaCl citrate, xGal, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside.

30

##### Enzymes

Bile salt-stimulated lipase EC 3.1.1.3  
Carboxylic ester hydrolase EC 3.1.1.1

35



## Material and Methods

### **A. Enzyme and antibody preparation**

- 5 BSSL was purified from human milk as previously described [6]. When used for antibody production the enzyme was further purified by SDS-PAGE. The protein band corresponding to the lipase was, after staining with Coomassie Brilliant blue, electroeluted from the gel.
- 10 Twentyfive  $\mu$ g of purified enzyme, together with an equal volume of Freund's complete adjuvant, was used for a first i.c. injection and the same amount of enzyme with incomplete adjuvant for the subsequent monthly booster injections. The rabbits were bled about two weeks after
- 15 each booster and sera prepared and stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **B. Preparation of tryptic fragments and amino acid sequence analysis**

- 20 Three mg of purified BSSL was dissolved in 1 ml of 0.1M Tris-Cl buffer, pH 8.5, containing 6M guanidinium hydrochloride and 2 mM EDTA. Dithioerythritol was added to 5mM. After incubation at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2h, 300  $\mu$ l 50 mM iodoacetate was added. After 90 min incubation at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  in
- 25 darkness the reduced and carboxymethylated enzyme was desalted on a Sephadex G-25 column, equilibrated with 0.5M ammonium bicarbonate. Thirty  $\mu$ g of tosyl-L-phenylalanine chloromethane treated bovine trypsin (Worthington diagnostics system Inc., Freehold, NJ, USA)
- 30 was added before lyophilization. The lyophilized protein was dissolved in 4 ml 0.1M ammonium bicarbonate and an additional 90  $\mu$ g of trypsin was added. After 5h incubation at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  the protein was again lyophilized. The tryptic digest was dissolved in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid
- 35 (2mg/ml). Three hundred  $\mu$ g of trypsinated BSSL was chromatographed on HPLC using a C-18 reversed phase column and eluted with a gradient of 0-50% acetonitrile in 0.1%

trifluoroacetic acid. Peptide collection was monitored by continuous recording of the absorbance at 215 nm. Peptides to be sequenced were further purified by rechromatography using the same column with adjusted gradients.

- 5 Samples of peptide fragments to be sequenced were dried under nitrogen to remove acetonitrile and applied to the sequencer. For N-terminal sequence analysis, native BSSL was dissolved in 0.1% acetic acid. Sequence analyzes were performed on an Applied Biosystems Inc. 477A pulsed  
10 liquid-phase sequencer and on-line PTH 120A analyzer with regular cycle programs and chemicals from the manufacturer. Initial and repetitive yields, calculated from a sequenced standard protein,  $\beta$ -lactoglobulin, were 47 and 97%, respectively.

15

#### C. Isolation of RNA

- Samples of human pancreatic adipose and lactating mammary gland tissues were obtained at surgery and immediately put  
20 into guanidinium thiocyanate (1-5 g in 50 ml). Total RNA was extracted as described by Chirgwin [20]. Poly(A)-RNA was prepared by chromatography on oligo-deoxythymidilate-(oligo(DT))-cellulose column [21].

#### 25 D. Construction and screening of cDNA libraries

- Approximately 15  $\mu$ g poly-adenylated RNA from human pancreas was denatured with methyl mercuric hydroxide [22] and primed with oligo (dT) <sub>12-18</sub> primers (Pharmacia,  
30 Uppsala, Sweden), and reversely transcribed using standard procedures [23]. Second-strand synthesis was carried out according to Gubler and Hoffman [24], except that DNA ligase and  $\beta$ -NAD were omitted, and the reaction temperature was set at 15 °C. Excess RNA was digested with  
35 RNase A (50 $\mu$ g/ml), and the double-stranded cDNA was treated with EcoRI methylase [25]. Ends were blunted with Klenow enzyme. After ligation to EcoRI linkers and

cleavage with EcoRI the cDNA was fractionated on a Sepharose 4B-C1 column. The void volume fraction was precipitated with ethanol and the cDNA ligated into the EcoRI site of a phosphatase treated gtl1 vector [26]. In  
5 vitro packing yielded more than  $7 \times 10^5$  recombinants.

A cDNA library from human mammary gland, derived from tissue obtained from a women at the eighth month of pregnancy, was purchased (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.,  
10 Palo Alto, CA; USA).

Phages from the cDNA libraries were plated at  $5 \times 10^4$  plaque forming units per 120-mm dish. The antiserum was diluted to a ratio of 1:3200 and screening was performed according  
15 to Young and Davis [27]. Alkaline-phosphatase-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit antibodies were used as second antibodies (Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA USA). To isolate clones corresponding to the 5'-end of the mRNA, nucleic acid hybridization was done under standard conditions [23]  
20 using a subcloned fragment from one of the immunopositive clones as a probe.

#### E. RNA analysis

25 Electrophoresis was carried out in a 1% agarose gel in 40mM MOPS buffer pH 7.0 after denaturation with glyoxal and dimethylsulfoxide [28]. Glyoxalated total RNA was then transferred to nitrocellulose filters [29]. The blots were probed with subclones of BSSL and CEH recombinants that  
30 were labelled by the oligo-labeling technique [30]. Prehybridization and hybridization were carried out with 50% formamid at 46 °C [23]. Posthybridization washes were performed at high stringency (0.1% SDS and 0.1xSSC at 60° C). (1xSSC, 0.15M NaCl, 0.0015M Na<sub>2</sub> citrate, pH 7.6).  
35

#### F. Nucleotide sequence

cDNA inserts from BSSL and CEH recombinants were either directly cloned into M3mp18 and mp19 after sonication and size fractionation or some of them were further subcloned into pTZ19R after digestions with PstI, BstXI, NarI, SmaI and AhaII. The nucleotide sequence was determined by the dideoxy chain-termination method [31]. The GC-rich repeats (see below) were also sequenced with TaqI polymerase and  $\gamma$ -GTP. Both strands were sequenced. Sequence information was retrieved from autoradiograms by use of the software MS-EdSeq as described by Sjöberg et al [55].

#### G. Amino acid sequence predictions and homologies.

To predict the corresponding amino acid sequence of the cDNA inserts, codon usage of different reading frames was compared according to Staden and gave one open reading frame [32]. Homologies were searched for with the programs of the UWGCG software package [33].

## 20 Results and Discussion

### A. Sequences of tryptic fragments and the N-terminus of BSSL

Trypsin digestion of purified BSSL resulted in approximately 50 fragments as judged by the number of peaks obtained during the HPLC-chromatography (Fig. I). The peaks were collected and the indicated peaks which could be isolated in a highly purified state and in reasonable quantities, were sequenced. The resulting sequences are shown in Table I. In addition the 30 most N-terminal residues were sequenced (Fig. II), and they confirm the previously reported sequence of Abouakil et al. (30 residues) [17].

35

The 22 residues long N-terminal sequence reported from Wang & Johnson [34] is a glycine in our report and a

lysine in Wang & Johnson's.

#### **B. Nucleotide sequence of BSSL**

- 5 For construction of the  $\lambda$ gt11 cDNA library we used polyadenylated RNA from human pancreas. Initially four immunopositive clones were isolated, and then this pancreatic expression cDNA library was screened with antiserum against BSSL. Nucleotide sequence analysis of
- 10 the four clones showed that they are in perfect agreement and correspond to the 3'-end of the mRNA. They all begin with a poly A tail and differ only in length; the longest insert, designated ACEH, spans 996 bp.
- A cDNA library from human mammary gland was screened with
- 15 antiserum, and the pancreas clone ACEH as probe. Positive clones were isolated from both screenings, which all originate from the 3'-end. The longest mammary gland clone, designated ABSSL, reaches 2100 bp upstream. It contains four of the sequenced tryptic fragments (Fig.
- 20 II), but do not include the N-terminal amino acid sequence. To extend the sequence beyond the translation start, the mammary gland cDNA library was rescreened with a 118 bases long probe derived from the most 5'proximal part of ABSSL. One clone was isolated that continued a
- 25 further 328 nucleotides upstream. It matched the N-terminal amino acid sequence, and contained the remaining tryptic fragment. As shown in Fig. II, the cDNA is 2428 nucleotides long and contains 81 bases upstream from the first ATG codon. The polyadenylation signal, AATAAA is
- 30 located 13 nucleotides upstream from the poly A tail and the termination codon TAG was found at nucleotide 2317 followed by a 3'-untranslated region of 112 bp.
- A GC rich region consisting of 16 repeats of 33 bases was found in the 3'-end of the sequence between base 1756 and
- 35 2283. The nucleotide sequence of the repetition, shown in Fig. III, consists of six identical repetitions surrounded by ten repetitions with different number of

substitutions that have probably occurred after several duplications. The low number of substitutions suggests that these repetitions have appeared late during evolution.

5

#### C. Tissue distribution of expression

- RNA from human lactating mammary gland, pancreas, adipose tissue and from a human hepatoma celline (HepG2) was  
10 analyzed by Northern blotting. The size of the messenger was determined to be approximately 2.5 kb in both lactating mammary gland and pancreas. No signal could be detected in the lanes with RNA extracted from HepG2 or adipose tissue (Fig. IV).
- 15 Since the mRNA used for the mammary gland library was obtained from a female in her 8th month of pregnancy, it is evident that transcription and probably translation of the BSSL gene is turned on before partus, in agreement with previous findings on BSSL secretion before partus  
20 [35]. See Figure IV.

#### D. Amino acid sequence of BSSL

- Assessed by SDS-PAGE the molecular mass has been reported  
25 to be 107-125 kDa [8,36] and by analytical ultracentrifugation to be 105 kDa [37]. The enzyme, as deduced from the cDNA, consists of 722 amino acid residues (Fig. II) which, giving a molecular mass of 76.271 Da, indicates that the enzyme contains at least 15-20%  
30 carbohydrate. The leader sequence is 23 residues long. A tentative active site serine residue is localized to serine-217 (Fig. V). The sequence around this serine accord with the consensus active site sequence of serine-hydrolases [38]. It has recently been it was proposed that  
35 basic residues found close to the active site serine may be involved in the cleavage of ester bonds in acylglycerols by lipases [39]. It is interesting to note that such

residues are not present in BSSL. The single tentative N-glycosylation site is localized only seven residues from the serine. The degree of glycosylation [6,16] suggests that the enzyme contains O-linked carbohydrate. There are  
5 numerous sites where such glycosylation could have occurred. The amino acid composition based on purified enzyme has shown a high content of proline residues [6]. The amino acid sequence obtained from cDNA confirms this. Moreover, most of the proline residues are localized in  
10 the 16 repeats of 11 residues each, constituting the main part of the C-terminal half of the enzyme.

### **E. Comparison of the enzymes in mammary gland (BSSL) and pancreas (CEH)**

15 BSSL of human milk and human pancreas CEH have previously been shown to be similar, if not identical. The present data strongly suggests that the two enzymes are products of the same gene. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA  
20 clones shows that the pancreatic clone ACEH is identical with the mammary gland clone ABSSL from the poly A tail and 996 bases towards the 5'-end, including the sequence coding for the proline rich repeats. Northern blot gave a single band of 2.5 kb in RNA from pancreas and lactating  
25 mammary gland (Fig. IV). Genomic Southern blots further support the idea that only one gene codes for BSSL and CEH. The difference in mobility on SDS-PAGE between BSSL and CEH can be explained as a consequence of different glycosylation or differential splicing.

30 The similarity of BSSL to the rat and bovine enzymes (see below) and to results from genomics blots support the possibility that differential splicing cannot account for the mobility difference. Since the C-terminal sequence has  
35 not been confirmed on the protein level there is a less likely possibility that CEH may be processed by a proteolytic cleavage in the C-terminal end.

So far as we know pancreatic enzymes that obviously correspond to CEH have often been named after species and the particular substrates used to determine their respective activities; lysophospholipase, cholesteryl  
5 esterase, sterol ester hydrolase, non-specific lipase, carboxyl ester lipase and cholesteryl ester hydrolase. Available data are compatible with the view that all these activities described originates in one and the same functional entity [42,43]. This illustrates the broad  
10 substrate specificity and the relevance of designating them as non-specific lipases. When the sequence of human BSSL/CEH is compared to the sequence of lysophospholipase from fat pancreas [40] and cholesterol esterase from bovine pancreas [41] extensive similarities are found that  
15 extend about 530 residues from the N-terminal (Fig V); but they differ in the part of the molecule where the repeats occur. The rat enzyme has only four repeats and the bovine three. Hence the human enzyme is a considerable longer peptide.

20 Moreover, striking similarities were found between BSSL and a number of typical esterases, e.g. acetyl choline esterases from several species, including man and Drosophila, and carboxyl esterases (Fig. VI). These  
25 similarities were restricted to the N-terminal 300 residues of BSSL which includes the tentative active site serine-residue. A similarity to acetyl choline esterase has been predicted from the fact that BSSL is inhibited by typical choline esterase inhibitors [6, 8, 16]. With the  
30 possible exception of the rat liver carboxyl esterase [45], none of these similar enzymes has been shown to have the same bile-salt dependency as BSSL; this suggests that the structural basis for this property resides in the C-terminal part of the protein. Moreover, BSSL can  
35 efficiently attack emulsified substrates which is not a known characteristic of the similar esterases. For this activity bile salt is a prerequisite.



The predicted sequence for human BSSL was compared with other well characterized mammalian lipases. Apart from the consensus sequence around the active site serine (G-X-S-X-G), no obvious similarities were found [44].

In addition to the similarities with other enzymes, there also significant similarities to one c-AMP dependent protein from Dictyostelium discoideum [46] as well as to thyroglobulin from several species (Fig VI) [47-49]. The similarities between BSSL and thyroglobulin, which comprise the active site region but not the active site itself, indicate that these highly conserved stretches of amino acids are of more generalized importance than merely supporting the enzymatic activity of esterases.

In conclusion, human milk BSSL consists of 722 amino acid residues. Available data strongly indicate that its peptide chain is identical to that of pancreatic CEH, and they are coded for by the same gene. The strongest evidence is that the nucleotide sequences of their 3' ends and their N-terminal amino acid sequences are identical. The striking homologies found to rat pancreatic lysophospholipase and bovine pancreatic cholesterol esterase support the hypothesis that also these enzymes are functionally identical. However, as it has been suggested, the different molecular sizes found among species are not due to differences merely in glycosylation; instead they reflect a variable number of an eleven amino acid repeat. The similarity of the active site sequence between these esterases suggests that these proteins derive from a common ancestral gene.

With reference to Figures I-VII, the following legends are given.

Figure I: Separation of the tryptic digest of BSSL on HPLC

Purified BSSL was treated with trypsin and chromatographed on HPLC as described in Materials and Methods. The  
5 indicated peaks were collected and purified further by a rechromatograph and their amino acid sequence determined.

Figure II: The cDNA nucleotide sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence for human bile salt-stimulated lipase:

10

The cDNA is 2428 bases long. The N-terminal 23-codon sequence (nt82-150) starting with an ATG, is interpreted as a leader peptide since the N-terminal amino acid sequence of the mature protein starts at codon 24 (nt 151,  
15 Ala). The leader peptide is underlined. The sign \* indicates the starting point of an exon. The sign # indicates the starting point of the repetition part.

Figure III: The nucleotide sequence of the C-terminal GC-rich repetitions in the bile salt-stimulated lipase:

20

Substitutions are indicated by a \*.

Figure IV: Northern blot hybridization

25

Northern blot analysis of total RNA isolated from human lactating mammary gland, pancreas, adipose tissue and a human hepatoma cell line (HepG2). Total TNA (10µg) from lactating mammary gland (lane A), pancreas (lane B),  
30 adipose tissue (lane C) and HepG2 (lane D) were electrophoresed in a 1% agarose gel in 40mM MOPS buffer at Ph 7.0 after denaturation of RNA in 1M glyoxal, 50% dimethylsulfoxide and 40mM MOPS. The glyoxalated RNA was then transferred to nitrocellulose paper for hybridization  
35 with [<sup>32</sup> P] labeled BSSL cDNA (ABSSL).

Figure V: Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence from human milk BSSL, rat pancreatic lysophospholipase (Ratlpl) [40] and bovine pancreatic cholesterol esterase (Bovceh) [41]:

5 The serine residues involved in the active site are indicated by a \*, and the # indicates the single possible N-glycosylation signal of the protein. The direct repeats of amino acid sequences are boxed. Matching sequences are denoted in capital letters, matching sequences between two  
10 enzymes are denoted in small letters and mismatching with a dot.

Figure VI: Comparison of the primary structure of BSSL to other esterases, thyroglobuline and to one c-AMP dependent enzyme from Dictyostelium discoideum:

BSSL: bile salt stimulated lipase from human, Cheshum: cholinesterase from fetal human tissue [50], Torpace: acetylcholinesterase from Torpedo marmorata [51],  
20 Drosceh: carboxylic ester hydrolase from Drosophila melaogaster [52], Ratlivce: carboxyl esterase from rat liver [53], Drosace: acetylcholinesterase from Drosophila melaogaster [54], Thyrrhum: thyroglobulin from human [49]  
25 and Dict.Di: c-AMP dependent enzyme from Dictyostelium discoideum [46]. There are 7 different domains that show similarities between the enzymes. Boxes enclose residues which are identical and small letters in the consensus sequence indicate identical residues in all the enzymes  
30 except for one. Dots indicate mismatches. The serine residue involved in the active site is indicated with \*. The figure in the right hand corner shows how the domains are oriented.

Figure VII:

gives the amino acid sequence 1 - 722 for the entire  
protein (one letter code) and indicates exons a, b, c,  
5 and d. The sign # indicates the starting point of the  
repetition part.

Table 1. Amino acid sequence of BSSL peptides.

Due to interfering peaks no positive identification of the residue in cycles 1 and 2 of the sequencing could be made in peptide number 26. The peptide numbers refer to the peaks in Fig I.

10

-----  
Tryptic fragments  
-----

15

TP16:LysValThrGluGluAspPheTyrLys

TP19:GlyIleProPheAlaAlaProThrLys

Tp20:LeuValSerGluPheThrIleThrLys

20

TP24:ThrTyrAlaTyrLeuPheSerHisProSerArg

TP26:PheAspValTyrThrGluSerTrpAlaGlnAsp

25

ProSerGlnGluAsnLys  
-----

Table 2: Identification of the exons a, b, c and d  
numbered as in Figures II and VII.

5			
10	exon	<u>Location</u>	
		between nucleotide number	between aminoacid number
		-----	
	a	986-1172	279-341
	b	1173-1376	342-409
15	c	1377-1574	410-474
	d	1575-2415	475-722
	the entire protein	151-2316	1-722
20	the entire protein excluding repetitions	151-1755	1-535
25		-----	

30

35

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10

15

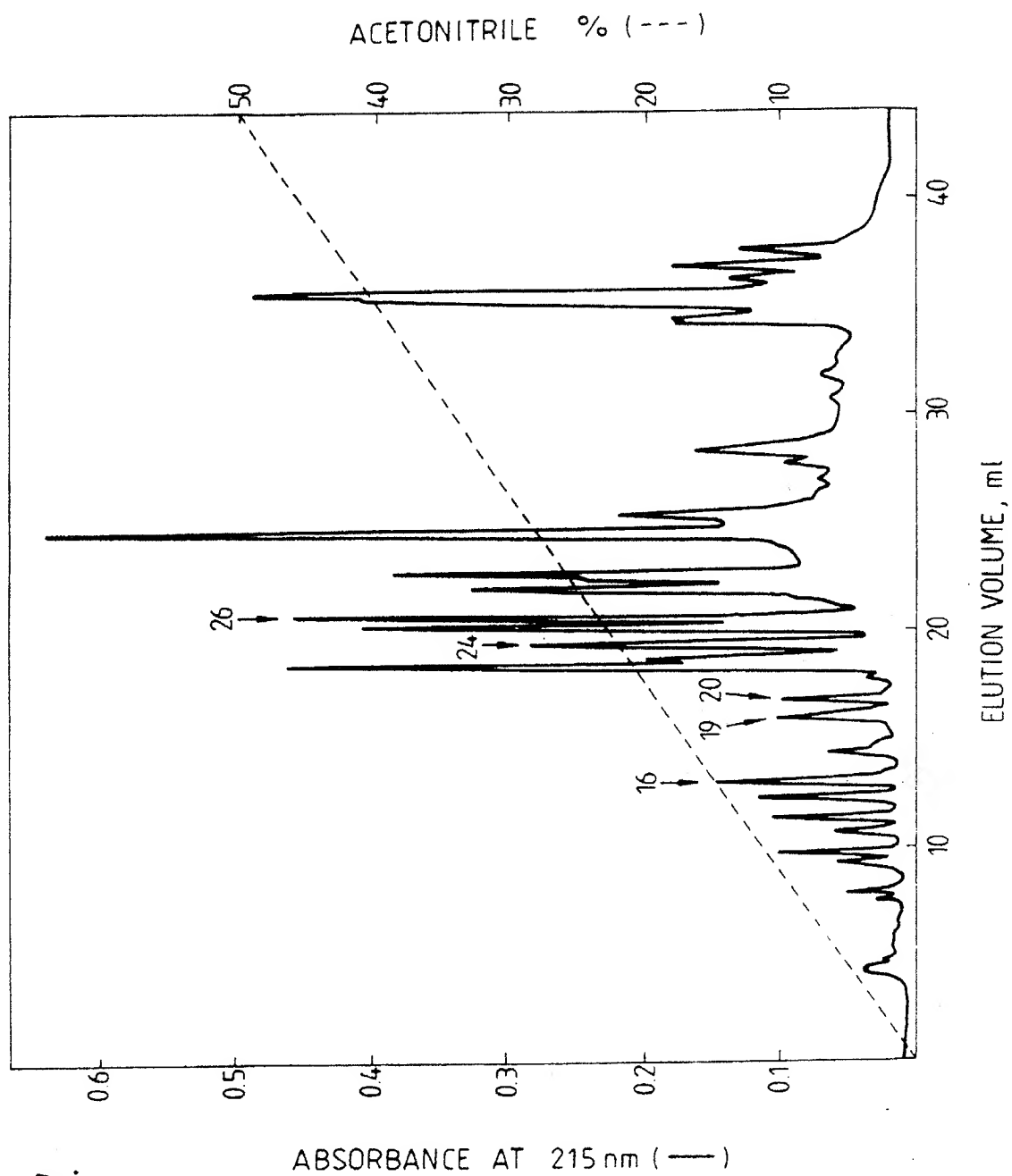
**What we claim is:**

1. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
5 to position 722.
2. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
to position 535.
- 10 3. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
to position 278.
4. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
to position 341.
- 15 5. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
to position 409.
6. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
20 to position 474.
7. A protein as indicated in Figure VII from position 1  
to position 278, position 279 to position 341,  
position 279 to position 409, position 279 to  
25 position 474, position 342 to position 409, position  
342 to position 474, or position 536 to position 722.
8. A protein according to any of claims 1-7 in  
combination with one or more of the repeats according  
30 to Figure V.
9. A protein according to any of claims 1-8, possessing  
methionine as additional N-terminal amino acid.
- 35 10. A protein according to any of claims 1-9, exhibiting  
one or several of the critical functions of  
naturally occurring bile salt-stimulated lipase.

11. A functionally equivalent variant or mutant of a protein according to any of claims 1-9.
12. A DNA sequence coding for a protein with the amino acid sequence according to claim 1.
13. A DNA sequence coding for a protein with the amino acid sequence according to claim 2.
14. A DNA sequence coding for a protein with the amino acid sequence according to any of claims 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
15. A DNA sequence defined by the following nucleotide numbers in Figure II:
- 151-2316  
151-1755  
151-985  
151-1172  
151-1376  
151-1574  
986-1172  
986-1376  
986-1574  
1173-1376  
1173-1574
16. A vector comprising a DNA sequence coding for a protein according to claims 1 - 11
17. A vector comprising a DNA sequence according to claims 12 - 15.
18. A host organism transformed with a vector according to claims 16 or 17.

19. A process for the production of a protein according to claims 1 - 11 by growing a host organism containing a vector according to claims 16 or 17, and isolating the protein.
20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a protein according to any of claims 1 - 11.
21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a protein according to any of claims 1-11 in combination with a lipase or in combination with preparations containing lipases.
22. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1 - 11, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a pathological condition related to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.
23. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1 - 11 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cystic fibrosis.
24. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1 - 11 as a supplement to an infant food formulation.
25. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1-11 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of chronic pancreatitis.
26. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1-11 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fat malabsorption.
27. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1-11 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of malabsorption of fat soluble vitamins.

28. The use of a protein according to any of claims 1-11 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fat malabsorption due to physiological reasons.
- 5
29. The use, according to claims 22-28 of a protein according to any of claims 1-11 in combination with a lipase or lipases or in combination with preparations containing a lipase or lipases.
- 10
30. An infant food formulation, supplemented with a protein according to any of claims 1 - 11.
- 15
31. A protein according to claims 1 - 11 in substantially pure form.
32. A protein according to claims 1 - 11 in isolated form.
- 20
33. A DNA sequence according to claims 12 - 15 in substantially pure form.
34. A DNA sequence according to claims 12 - 15 in isolated form.
- 25
35. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition according to claims 20 or 21 by incorporating a protein according to claims 1 - 11, 31, or 32 in a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.
- 30
36. A process according to claim 35 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for oral administration.
- 35
37. A process for the preparation of an infant food formulation according to claim 30, by supplementing an infant food formulation with a protein according to claims 1 -11, 31, or 32.



SUBSTITUTE SHEET



## Fig. 2 (1/4)

ACCTTCTGTA TCAGTTAAGT GTCAAGATGG AAGGAACAGC AGTCTCAAGA TAATGCAAAG	60
AGTTTATTCA TCCAGAGGCT G ATG CTC ACC ATG GGG CGC CTG CAA CTG GTT	111
Met Leu Thr Met Gly Arg Leu Gln Leu Val	
1 5 10	
GIG TTG GGC CTC ACC TGC TGC TGG GCA GTG GCG AGT GCC GCG AAG CTG	159
Val Leu Gly Leu Thr Cys Cys Trp Ala Val Ala Ser Ala Ala Lys Leu	
15 20 25	
GGC GCC GTG TAC ACA GAA GGT GGG TTC GTG GAA GGC GTC AAT AAG AAG	207
Gly Ala Val Tyr Thr Glu Gly Gly Phe Val Glu Gly Val Asn Lys Lys	
30 35 40	
CTC GGC CTC CTG GGT GAC TCT GTG GAC ATC TTC AAG GGC ATC CCC TTC	255
Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Asp Ser Val Asp Ile Phe Lys Gly Ile Pro Phe	
45 50 55	
GCA GCT CCC ACC AAG GCC CTG GAA AAT CCT CAG CCA CAT CCT GGC TGG	303
Ala Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Leu Glu Asn Pro Gln Pro His Pro Gly Trp	
60 65 70	
CAA GGG ACC CTG AAG GCC AAG AAC TTC AAG AAG AGA TGC CTG CAG GCC	351
Gln Gly Thr Leu Lys Ala Lys Asn Phe Lys Lys Arg Cys Leu Gln Ala	
75 80 85 90	
ACC ATC ACC CAG GAC AGC ACC TAC GGG GAT GAA GAC TGC CTG TAC CTC	399
Thr Ile Thr Gln Asp Ser Thr Tyr Gly Asp Glu Asp Cys Leu Tyr Leu	
95 100 105	
AAC ATT TGG GTG CCC CAG GGC AGG AAG CAA GTC TCC GGC GAC CTG CCC	447
Asn Ile Trp Val Pro Gln Gly Arg Lys Gln Val Ser Arg Asp Leu Pro	
110 115 120	
GTT ATG ATC TGG ATC TAT GGA GGC GCC TTC CTC ATG GGG TCC GGC CAT	495
Val Met Ile Trp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Phe Leu Met Gly Ser Gly His	
125 130 135	
GGG GGC AAC TTC CTC AAC AAC TAC CTG TAT GAC GGC GAG GAG ATC GCC	543
Gly Ala Asn Phe Leu Asn Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asp Gly Glu Glu Ile Ala	
140 145 150	
ACA CGC GGA AAC GTC ATC GTG GTC ACC TTC AAC TAC CGT GTC GGC CCC	591
Thr Arg Gly Asn Val Ile Val Val Thr Phe Asn Tyr Arg Val Gly Pro	
155 160 165 170	
CTT GGG TTC CTC AGC ACT GGG GAC GCC AAT CTG CCA GGT AAC TAT GGC	639
Leu Gly Phe Leu Ser Thr Gly Asp Ala Asn Leu Pro Gly Asn Tyr Gly	
175 180 185	

## Fig. 2(2/4)

CTT OGG GAT CAG CAC ATG GCC ATT GCT TGG GTG AAG AGG AAT ATC GCG Leu Arg Asp Gln His Met Ala Ile Ala Trp Val Lys Arg Asn Ile Ala 190 195 200	687
GCC TTC GGG GGG GAC CCC AAC AAC ATC ACG CTC TTC GGG GAG TCT GCT Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Pro Asn Asn Ile Thr Leu Phe Gly Glu Ser Ala 205 210 215	735
GGA GGT GCC AGC GTC TCT CTG CAG ACC CTC TCC CCC TAC AAC AAG GGC Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Ser Leu Gln Thr Leu Ser Pro Tyr Asn Lys Gly 220 225 230	783
CTC ATC OGG OGA GCC ATC AGC CAG AGC GGC GTG GCC CTG AGT CCC TGG Leu Ile Arg Arg Ala Ile Ser Gln Ser Gly Val Ala Leu Ser Pro Trp 235 240 245 250	831
GTC ATC CAG AAA AAC CCA CTC TTC TGG CCC AAA AAG GTG GCT GAG AAG Val Ile Gln Lys Asn Pro Leu Phe Trp Ala Lys Lys Val Ala Glu Lys 255 260 265	879
GTG GGT TGC CCT GTG GGT GAT GCC GCC AGG ATG GCC CAG TGT CTG AAG Val Gly Cys Pro Val Gly Asp Ala Ala Arg Met Ala Gln Cys Leu Lys 270 275 280	927
GTT ACT CAT CCC OGA GCC CTG ACG CTG GCC TAT AAG GTG CCG CTG GCA Val Thr His Pro Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Ala Tyr Lys Val Pro Leu Ala 285 290 295	975
*	
GGC CTG GAG TAC CCC ATG CTG CAC TAT GTG GGC TTC GTC CCT GTC ATT Gly Leu Glu Tyr Pro Met Leu His Tyr Val Gly Phe Val Pro Val Ile 300 305 310	1023
GAT GGA GAC TTC ATC CCC GCT GAC CCG ATC AAC CTG TAC GCC AAC GCC Asp Gly Asp Phe Ile Pro Ala Asp Pro Ile Asn Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ala 315 320 325 330	1071
GCC GAC ATC GAC TAT ATA GCA GGC ACC AAC AAC ATG GAC GGC CAC ATC Ala Asp Ile Asp Tyr Ile Ala Gly Thr Asn Asn Met Asp Gly His Ile 335 340 345	1119
TTC GCC AGC ATC GAC ATG CCT GCC ATC AAC AAG GGC AAC AAG AAA GTC Phe Ala Ser Ile Asp Met Pro Ala Ile Asn Lys Gly Asn Lys Lys Val 350 355 360	1167
*	
ACG GAG GAG GAC TTC TAC AAG CTG GTC AGT GAG TTC ACA ATC ACC AAG Thr Glu Glu Asp Phe Tyr Lys Leu Val Ser Glu Phe Thr Ile Thr Lys 365 370 375	1215
GGG CTC AGA GGC GCC AAG ACG ACC TTT GAT GTC TAC ACC GAG TCC TGG Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Lys Thr Thr Phe Asp Val Tyr Thr Glu Ser Trp 380 385 390	1263

## Fig. 2(3/4)

GCC CAG GAC CCA TCC CAG GAG AAT AAG AAG AAG ACT GTG GTG GAC TTT Ala Gln Asp Pro Ser Gln Glu Asn Lys Lys Lys Thr Val Val Asp Phe 395 400 405 410	1311
GAG ACC GAT GTC CTC TTC CTG GTG CCC ACC GAG ATT GCC CTA GCC CAG Glu Thr Asp Val Leu Phe Leu Val Pro Thr Glu Ile Ala Leu Ala Gln 415 420 425	1359
*	
CAC AGA GCC AAT GCC AAG ACT GCC AAG ACC TAC GCC TAC CTG TTT TCC His Arg Ala Asn Ala Lys Ser Ala Lys Thr Tyr Ala Tyr Leu Phe Ser 430 435 440	1407
CAT CCC TCT CGG ATG CCC GTC TAC CCC AAA TGG GTG GGG GCC GAC CAT His Pro Ser Arg Met Pro Val Tyr Pro Lys Trp Val Gly Ala Asp His 445 450 455	1455
GCA GAT GAC ATT CAG TAC GTT TTC GGG AAG CCC TTC GCC ACC CCC ACG Ala Asp Asp Ile Gln Tyr Val Phe Gly Lys Pro Phe Ala Thr Pro Thr 460 465 470	1503
GGC TAC CGG CCC CAA GAC AGG ACA GTC TCT AAG GCC ATG ATC GCC TAC Gly Tyr Arg Pro Gln Asp Arg Thr Val Ser Lys Ala Met Ile Ala Tyr 475 480 485 490	1551
*	
TGG ACC AAC TTT GCC AAA ACA GGG GAC CCC AAC ATG GGC GAC TCG GCT Trp Thr Asn Phe Ala Lys Thr Gly Asp Pro Asn Met Gly Asp Ser Ala 495 500 505	1599
GTG CCC ACA CAC TGG GAA CCC TAC ACT ACG GAA AAC AGC GGC TAC CTG Val Pro Thr His Trp Glu Pro Tyr Thr Thr Glu Asn Ser Gly Tyr Leu 510 515 520	1647
GAG ATC ACC AAG AAG ATG GGC AGC AGC TCC ATG AAG CGG AGC CTG AGA Glu Ile Thr Lys Lys Met Gly Ser Ser Ser Met Lys Arg Ser Leu Arg 525 530 535	1695
ACC AAC TTC CTG CGC TAC TGG ACC CTC ACC TAT CTG GCG CTG CCC ACA Thr Asn Phe Leu Arg Tyr Trp Thr Leu Thr Tyr Leu Ala Leu Pro Thr 540 545 550	1743
#	
GTG ACC GAC CAG GAG GCC ACC COT GTG CCC CCC ACA GGG GAC TCC GAG Val Thr Asp Gln Glu Ala Thr Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu 555 560 565 570	1791
GCC ACT CCC GTG CCC CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GAG ACC GCC CCC GTG CCG Ala Thr Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Thr Ala Pro Val Pro 575 580 585	1839
CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GGC CCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser 590 595 600	1887

*Fig. 2 (4/4)*

GGG GCC CCC CCC TTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GCC CCC CCC GTG Gly Ala Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val 605 610 615	1935
CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GCC CCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp 620 625 630	1983
TCC GGG GCC CCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GCC CCC CCC Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro 635 640 645 650	2031
GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGC GCC CCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly 655 660 665	2079
GAC GCC GGG CCC CCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGC GCC CCC Asp Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro 670 675 680	2127
CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GCC CCC CCC GTG ACC CCC ACG Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Val Thr Pro Thr 685 690 695	2175
GGT GAC TCC GAG ACC GCC CCC GTG CCG CCC ACG GGT GAC TCC GGG GCC Gly Asp Ser Glu Thr Ala Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Ala 700 705 710	2223
CCC CCT GTG CCC CCC ACG GGT GAC TCT GAG GCT GCC CCT GTG CCC CCC Pro Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ala Ala Pro Val Pro Pro 715 720 725 730	2271
ACA GAT GAC TCC AAG GAA GCT CAG ATG CCT GCA GTC ATT AGG TTT Thr Asp Asp Ser Lys Glu Ala Gln Met Pro Ala Val Ile Arg Phe 735 740 745	2316
TAGGTTCCCA TGAGCCTTGG TATCAAGAGG CCACAAGAGT GGGACCCAG GGGCTCCCT	2376
CCCATCTTGA GCTCTTCCTG AATAAAGCCT CATACCCCTA AAAAAAAAAA AA	2428

Fig. 3.

		Number of substitutions
GAGGCCACCCCTGTGCCCCCAGGGGACTCC	1	6
*             *      *		
GAGGCCACTCCCGTGCCCCCAGGGTGACTCC	2	4
*      *      *      *		
GAGACCGCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	3	3
*      *      *		
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	4	0
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	5	0
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	6	0
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	7	0
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	8	0
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	9	0
GGCGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACGCC	10	2
*  *		
GGGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	11	1
*		
GGCGCCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	12	1
*		
GGGGCCCCCCCCCGTGACCCCCACGGGTGACTCC	13	2
*      *		
GAGACCGCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	14	3
*      *      *		
GGGGCCCCCCCCCTGTGCCCCCAGGGTGACTCT	15	2
*		
GAGGCTGCCCCCTGTGCCCCCAGAGTGACTCC	16	7
*      *      *      *      *      *		
GGGGCCCCCCCCGTGCCGCCCACGGGTGACTCC	Consensus	

Identical  
to  
consensus

*Fig. 4.*

A B C D Kb



3.0

2.0

1.5

## Fig. 5 (1/3)

50  
 Bssl MLTMGRLQLVVLGLTCCWAVASAAKLGAVYTEGGFVEGVNKKLGLLG.DS  
 Ratlpl ...MGRLEVLFGLTCCLAACAALGALYTEGGFVEGVNKKLSLLGGDS  
 Bovceh ....MLGASRLGPSPGCLAVASAAKLGSVYTEGGFVEGVNKKLSLFG.DS  
 Consensus ....grl....lgltcclaaaaaAAKLgavYTEGGFVEGVNKKLSLlG.DS

100  
 Bssl VDIFKGIPFAAPTkaLENpQHPGWQGTlKAKNfKKRCLQATITQDSTYG  
 Ratlpl VDIFKGIPFA.TAKTLENpQRHPGWQGTlKATQfKKRCLQATITQDDTYG  
 Bovech VDIFKGIPFAAAPKALEKPKRHPGWQGTlKAKSfKKRCLQATlTQDSTYG  
 Consensus VDIFKGIPFAa..KaLEnPqrHPGWQGTlKak.fKKRCLQATiTQDsTYG

150  
 Bssl DEDCLYLNIWVPQGRKQVSRDLPVMIWIYGGAFILMGsGBGANFLNNYLYD  
 Ratlpl QEDCLYLNIWVPQGRKQVSHDLPVMVWIYGGAFILMGsGQGANFLKNYLYD  
 Bovceh NEDCLYLNIWVPQGRKEVSHDLPVMIWIYGGAFILMGASQGANFLSNYLYD  
 Consensus .EDCLYLNIWVPQGRKqVShDLPVmiWIYGGAFILMGsgqGANFL.NYLYD

200  
 Bssl GKKIATRGNVIVVTFNyrVGpLGfLSTGDANLPgNyGLrDQHMAIAWVKR  
 Ratlpl GKKIATRANVIVVTFNyrVGpLGfLSTGDANLPgNfGLrDQHMAIAWVKR  
 Bovech GKKIATRGNVIVVTFNyrVGpLGfLSTGDSNLPGNyGLWDQHMAIAWVKR  
 Consensus GKKIATRgNVIVVTFNyrVGpLGfLSTGDaNLPgNyGLrDQHMAIAWVKR

# \* 250  
 Bssl NIAAFGGDPNNITLFGESAGGASVSLQTLSPYNKGLIRRAISQSGVALSP  
 Ratlpl NIAAFGGDPNNITIFGESAGGAIVSLQTLSPYNKGLIRRAISQSGVALSP  
 Bovceh NIEAFGGDPDNITLFGESAGGASVSLQTLSPYNKGLIKRGISQSGVGLCP  
 Consensus NIaAFGCDPDNITLFGESAGGAsVSLQTLSPYNKGLIrRaISQSGVaLsP

300  
 Bssl WVIQKNPLFWAKKVAKKVGCPVGDAARMAQCLKVTDPRALTlAYKVPLAG  
 Ratlpl WAIQENPLFWAKTIaKKVGCPTEdTAKMAGCLKITDPRALTlAYRlPLKS  
 Bovech WAIQQDPLFWAKRIaKKVGCPVDDTSKMAGCAKITDPRALTlAYKlPLGS  
 Consensus WaIQ.nPLFWAK.iAKKVGCPv.DtakMAGClKiTDPRALTlAYKlPL.s

350  
 Bssl LEYpMLHYVGfVPVIdGDFIPADPiNLYANAADIdYiAGtNNMDGHlFAS  
 Ratlpl QEYPIVEYLAFIPVVDGDFIPDDPiNLYDNAADIdYLAGINDMDGHlFAT  
 Bovceh TEYpKLHYLSFVPVIdGDFIPDDPVNLYANAADVdYiAGtNDMDGHlFVG  
 Consensus .EYP.lHYl.FvPVIdGDFIPdDPiNLYaNAADIdYiAGtNdMDGHlFa.

## Fig. 5 (2/3)

400

Bssl IDMPAINKGNKKVTEEDFYKLVSEFTITKGLRGAKTTFDVYTESWAQDPS  
 Ratlpl VDVPAIDKAKQDVTEEDFYRLVSGHTVAKGLKGTQATFDIYTESWAQDPS  
 Bovech MDVPAINSNKQDVTEEDFYKLVSGLTVTKGLRGANATYEVYTEPWAQDSS

Consensus .DvPAInk.kqdVTEEDFYkLVsg.TvtKGLrGa.aTfdvYTESWAQDps

450

Bssl QENKKKTVVDFETDVLFLVPTEIALAQHRANAKSAKTYAYLFSHPSRMPV  
 Ratlpl QENMKKTVVAFETDILFLIPTEMALAQHRAHAKSAKTYSYLFSHPSRMPI  
 Bovceh QETRKKTMVDLETDILFLIPTKIAVAQHKSHAKSANTYTYLFSQPSRMPi

Consensus QEn.KKTvvdfETDiLFLiPteIAlAQHrahAKSAkTY.YLFSHPSRMPi

500

Bssl YPKWVGADHADDIQYVFGKPFATPTGYRPQDRTVSKAMIAWNTNFAKTGD  
 Ratlpl YPKWVGADHADDLQYVFGKPFATPLGYRAQDRTVSKAMIAWNTNFAKSGD  
 Bovech YPKWVGADHADDLQYVFGKPFATPLGYRAQDRTVSKAMIAWNTNFARTGD

Consensus YPKWmGADHADDlQYVFGKPFATPlGYRaQDRTVSKAMIAWNTNFAktGD

550

Bssl PNMGDSAVPTHWEPTYTTENSGYLEITKKMGSSSMKRS LR TNFLRYWTLTY  
 Ratlpl PNMGNSPVPTHWPYPYTMENGNLYLDINKKITSTSMKEHLREKFLKFWAVTF  
 Bovceh PNTGHSTVPANWDPYTLLEDDNYLEINKQMDSNSMKLR TL TNYLQFWTQTY

Consensus PNgG.S.VPth..PYT.Kn.nyleInKkm.S.SMK.hLRtnfL.fWt.Ty

596

Bssl	LALPTVTDQ	EATPVPPPTGDS	EATPVPPPTGDS	ETAPVPPPTGDS	GAPP
Ratlpl	EMLPTV...	VGDHTPPKDDS	EAAPVPPPTDDS	DGGPVPPPTDDS	QTFP
Bovech	QALPTV TSA	GASLLPPEDNS	QASPVPPADNS	GAPTEPSAGDS	....

Consensus .aLPTVt....a...PP.ddS.eA.PVPpTddS....pvPptgDS....p

642

Bssl	VPPTGDS	GAPPVPPTGDS	GAPPVPPTGDS	GAPPVPPTGDS	GAPPVP
Ratlpl	VPPTDNS	QA.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovceh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Consensus .....s..a.....



*Fig. 5 (3/3)*

					689
Bssl	PTGDS	GAPPVPPTGDS	GAPPVPPTGDS	GPPPVTPTGDS	GAPPVPPTG
Rarlpl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovech	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consensus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

					735
Bssl	DS	GAPPVTPTGDS	ETAPVPPTGDS	GAPPVPPTGD	SEAAPVPPTDDS
Ratlpl	..	.....	.....	.....	.....GDS
Bovceh	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consensus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....ds

Bssl	KE.AQMPAVIRF
Ratlpl	VE.AQMPGPIGF
Bovech	.EVAQMPVVIGF
Consensus	.e.AQMP.vIgF

1  
 (76-90)  
 BSSL  
 (116-130)  
 ChesHum  
 (114-128)  
 Torpace  
 (101-115)  
 Drosceh  
 (103-117)  
 Ratlivce  
 (224-238)  
 Drosace  
 (2257-2270)  
 ThryHum  
 (90-114)  
 Dict.Di

```

G D E D C L Y L N I W V P Q G
L S E D C L Y L N I W I P A P
M S E D C L Y L N I W V P S P
G E E D C L T V S V Y K P K N
F S E D C L Y I N V W A P A K
V S E D C L Y L N V W A P A K
V S E D C L Y L N V F I P Q .
A Q K C N L G P G V C S P M G

```

Consensus

. s e d c L y l n v w . P . .

*Fig. 6 (1/3)*

2  
 (95-113)  
 BSSL  
 (134-150)  
 ChesHum  
 (132-150)  
 Torpace  
 (118-136)  
 Drosceh  
 (121-138)  
 Ratlivce  
 (273-291)  
 Drosace  
 (2270-2291)  
 ThryHum

```

S R D L P V M I W I Y G G A F L M G S
P K D A T V L I W I Y G G G F Q T C T
P K S A T V M L W I Y G G G F Y S G S
R N S F P V V A H I H G G A F M F G A
N S R L P V M V W I H G G G L I I G G
T N G L P I L I W I Y G G G F M T G S
A P N A S V L V F F H N T M D R E E S

```

Dict.Di

. . . . .

Consensus

. . . l p v . . w i y g g g f . . g s

3  
 (135-156)  
 BSSL  
 (166-187)  
 ChesHum  
 (164-185)  
 Torpace  
 (150-171)  
 Drosceh  
 (153-174)  
 Ratlivce  
 (307-328)  
 Drosace  
 (2307-2328)  
 ThryHum  
 (118-136)  
 Dict.Di

```

N V I V V T F N Y R V G P L G F L S T G D A
R V I V V S M N Y R V G A L G F L A L P G N
E V V L V S L S Y R V G A F G F L A L H G S
K F I L V K I S Y R L G P L G F V S T G D E
N V V V V T I Q Y R L G F G G L F S T G D E
N V I V A S F Q Y R V G A F G F L H L A P E
N L I V V T A S Y R V G V F G F L S S G S G
S V I V V T I N Y R L G I L G L M G T . . .

```

Consensus

n v i v v t f n Y R v g . . G f l s t g d .

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Fig. 6 (2/3)

4  
(157-182)  
BSSL  
(189-214)  
ChesHum  
(187-212)  
Torpacc  
(172-197)  
Drosceh  
(175-200)  
Ratlivce  
(336-361)  
Drosace  
(2329-2354)  
ThryHum

N	L	P	G	N	Y	G	L	R	D	Q	H	M	A	I	A	W	V	K	R	N	I	A	A	F	G
E	A	P	G	N	M	G	L	F	D	Q	Q	L	A	L	Q	W	V	Q	K	N	I	A	A	F	G
E	A	P	G	N	M	G	L	L	D	Q	R	M	A	L	Q	W	V	H	D	N	I	Q	F	F	G
D	L	P	G	N	Y	G	L	K	D	Q	R	L	A	L	K	W	I	K	Q	N	I	A	S	F	G
H	S	R	G	N	W	A	H	L	D	Q	L	A	A	L	R	W	V	Q	D	N	I	A	N	F	G
E	A	P	G	N	V	G	L	W	D	Q	A	L	A	I	R	W	L	K	D	N	A	H	A	F	G
E	V	S	G	N	N	G	L	L	D	Q	V	A	A	L	T	W	V	O	T	H	I	R	G	F	G

Dict.Di

## Consensus

e l p G N w q l l D Q . . A l . W v . d n i a a F G

5  
(183-207)  
BSSL  
(215-239)  
ChesHum  
(213-237)  
Torpace  
(198-222)  
Drosceh  
(201-225)  
Ratlivce  
(362-386)  
Drosace  
(2354-2379)  
ThryHum  
(137-149)  
Dict.Di

[illegible]

## Consensus

G d P . n v t l f g e s a G g a s v s l . l l s p

Fig. 6 (3/3)

6

(208-231)

BSSL

(240-263)

ChesHum

(238-261)

Torpace

(223-246)

Drosceh

(226-249)

Ratlivce

(387-410)

Drosace

(2382-2402)

ThryHum

(150-173)

Dict.Di

Y	N	K	G	L	I	R	R	A	I	S	Q	S	G	V	A	L	S	P	W	V	I	Q	K
G	S	H	S	L	F	T	R	A	I	L	Q	S	G	S	F	N	A	P	W	A	V	T	S
G	S	R	D	L	F	R	R	A	I	L	Q	S	G	S	P	N	C	P	W	A	S	V	S
D	F	G	Q	L	A	R	A	A	F	S	F	S	G	N	A	L	D	P	W	V	I	Q	K
L	A	K	N	L	F	H	R	A	I	S	E	S	G	V	V	L	T	T	N	L	D	K	K
V	T	R	G	L	V	K	R	G	M	M	Q	S	G	T	M	N	A	P	W	S	H	M	T
T	N	S	Q	L	F	R	R	A	V	L	M	G	G	S	A	L	S	P	A	A	V	I	S
Y	S	R	Q	Y	F	N	A	A	I	S	S	S	S	P	L	T	V	G	L	K	D	K	T

Consensus

n k g L f r r a i . q s G s a l s p w a i q .

7

(285-297)

BSSL

(316-328)

ChesHum

(314-326)

Torpace

(298-310)

Drosceh

(298-306)

Ratlivce

(466-477)

Drosace

(2458-2468)

ThryHum

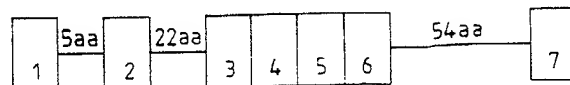
(224-236)

Dict.Di

V	G	F	V	P	V	I	D	G	D	F	I	P
V	N	F	G	P	T	V	D	G	D	F	L	T
F	S	F	V	P	V	I	D	G	E	F	F	P
A	P	F	S	P	V	L	E	P	S	D	A	P
.	.	.	.	T	V	I	D	G	V	V	L	P
P	S	.	A	P	T	I	D	G	A	F	L	P
.	.	W	G	P	V	I	D	G	H	F	L	R
T	I	W	S	P	V	I	D	G	D	A	F	I

Consensus

. . f . p v . d g d f . p



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Fig. 7.

10	30	50
AKLGAVYTEGGFVEGVNKKLGLLGDSVDIFKGIPFAAPTKALENPQHPGWQGTAKNF		
70	90	110
KKRCLQATITQDSTYGDEDCLYLNIVWPQGRKQVSRDLPVMIWIYGGAFMGSGHGANFL		
130	150	170
NNLYLDGEEIATRGNVIVVTFNYRVGPLGFLSTGDANLPGNYGLRDQHMAIAWVKRNIAA		
190	210	230
FGGDPNNITLFGESAGGASVSLQTLSPYNKGLIRRAISQSGVALSPWVIQKNPLFWAKKV		
250	270	290
AEKVGCPVGDAARMAQCLKVTDPRALTLAYKVPPLAGLEYPMLHYVGFVPVIDGDFIPADP		
310	330	350
INLYANAADIDYIAGTNNMDGHIFASIDMPAINKGKVKTEEDFYKLVSEFTITKGLRGA		
370	390	410
KTTFDVYTESWAQDPSQENKKKTIVVDFETDVLFLVPTEIALAQHRANAKSAKTYAYLFSH		
430	450	470
PSRMPVYPKWVGADHADDIQYVFGKPFATPTGYRPQDRTVSKAMIAWNTNFAKTGDPNMG		
490	510	530
DSAGPTHWEPTYTTENSGYLEITKKMGSSSMKRSRLRTNFLRYWTLTYLALPTVTDQEATPV		
550	570	590
PPTGDSEATVPPTGDSETAPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGD		
610	630	650
SGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDAGPPPVPPTGDSGAPP		
670	690	710
VPPTGDSGAPPVTPTGDSETAPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPPVPPTGDSGAPP		

RF

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE 91/00381

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>5</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC5: C 07 K 13/00, C 12 N 9/20, C 12 N 9/16, C 12 N 15/55 A 61 K 37/54		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	C 07 K; C 12 N; A 61 K	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are included in Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category *	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
P,X	Dialog Information Services, File 155: Medline 67-91, NLM accession number 91006144, Nilsson J et al: "cDNA cloning of human-milk bile-salt-stimulated lipase and evidence for its identity to pancreatic carboxylic ester hydrolase" & Eur J Biochem (GERMANY) Sep 11 1990, 192 (2) p543-50 --	1-30
A	WO, A1, 8500381 (CELLTECH LIMITED) 31 January 1985, see the whole document -- -----	1-30
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:<sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
29th August 1991	1991 -09- 09	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE	Mikael Bergstrand	

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/SE 91/00381

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.  
The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on 91-06-27  
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